

Wednesday Morning, Sept. 9.

All papers discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.
No name entered upon the books unless the money accompanies the order.
A cross-mark indicates that the subscription is about to expire.
Specimen copies always sent, upon application.

CLUB RATES.
Ten copies for one year \$22.50
Twenty " " " 40.00

For every club of twenty and upwards, the getting up of the club will be entitled to either of the following agricultural journals for one year as a premium, viz: "Southern Cultivator," "American Agriculturist," or "Farm and Garden." The money must always accompany the order.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri.

STATE ELECTORAL TICKET.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:
GEN. J. D. KENNEDY, of Kershaw.
COL. J. P. THOMAS, of Richland.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
COL. R. F. GRAHAM, of Marion.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
GEN. B. H. RUTLEDGE, of Charleston.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
COL. A. C. HASKELL, of Abbeville.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
COL. E. C. MCLURE, of Chester.

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

TO THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

It was referred to the State Central Executive Committee, by the late Democratic Convention, to inquire into the disabilities imposed, by reason of the war, upon a portion of our people, restraining them from the exercise of the elective franchise in South Carolina; and to publish the conclusion attained, for the information of the people of the State. The committee, in the discharge of that duty, announces that they have examined the subject, and beg to state:

1. That no such disabilities now exist by or under the Acts of Congress, known as the Reconstruction Act, the State having been officially declared to be in the Union.
2. That no such disabilities exist under the so-called amendment, known as the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the disabilities therein expressed having reference to office-holding and not to voting.
3. That no such disabilities exist by the so-called State Constitution of 1868, under which it is claimed that the State has been reconstructed and restored to the Union.

The undersigned, therefore, announce that no such disabilities exist by force of any law, or supposed law, or authority whatever; and they urge their hitherto disfranchised fellow-citizens, in every part of the State, to exercise their right to vote at the coming election for President and Vice President, of which right they have been so long deprived by Military power. By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WHY NOT GIVE CREDIT?

Did the editor of the Fairfield Herald pen the introduction to a resolution of the recent State Convention, published in his last issue under the heading, "Our Platform?" If not, why does it appear in the editorial columns without credit? We merely ask for information.

Not long ago, an editorial was published in these columns urging the claims of Southern literary journals, especially two that were named. The *Native Virginian*, published at Orange C. H., Va., inserts the same as original by its editor. *Fie, Dr. Baugh!* An article, if worth copying, ought to be credited, or at least should not be appropriated to one's own credit.

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

As was expected, the Radicals carried the election in Vermont on the 1st inst. by an overwhelming majority. The vote was the largest cast since 1840, and the majority for the Radicals is more than two to one. Both parties largely increased their vote of last year, but the Democrats have made a greater proportionate increase. As the election in Vermont was a foregone conclusion, the Democrats gave over that State to the Radicals and concentrated their efforts to reduce the majority in Maine. The election in Maine takes place next Monday, and will be the key-note to the campaign.

The vote in Vermont this year really shows a gain for the Democracy, as follows: It is the first full vote since 1854, when the Radicals had a majority of 29,698, while the vote of 1868 gives them a majority of 26,453, being a decrease on a full vote of 3,245. Verily, "the Dutch have taken Holland" in this Radical triumph in Vermont.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT SHILOH.

It was our privilege to attend the meeting at Shiloh church, 13 miles from this place, on Saturday last. About one hundred and fifty white persons, including many ladies, were in attendance, and some forty or fifty negroes accepted the invitation to hear plain and undeniable truths from the representatives of their former masters. The speaking took place in the church, which is a large and commodious building. The exercises were opened by brief and appropriate remarks from Col. J. W. NORTON, jr., who extended a welcome to those present in the name of the Rock Mills Democratic club. Col. R. S. HILL, of this place, was the first speaker introduced, and delivered a well arranged and forcible argument, which occupied more than an hour. He was followed by Hon. J. P. REED in a practical and convincing statement of the true relations existing between the two races, and replete with much sound advice to the negroes. We were pleased to observe that both speakers received the most earnest attention from the colored portion of the audience, and we are well satisfied that the arguments employed made a deep impression upon them. When the speaking was concluded, some business was transacted by the club, when the meeting adjourned to partake of the bountiful supply of good things prepared by the ladies of the neighborhood. The day was altogether pleasant, and we sincerely believe that much good was accomplished.

District Central Club.

Agreeably to the call made through the *Intelligence*, the Democratic Central Club of Anderson District met in the Court House on Monday last, 21st of September, the President, Mr. James A. Hoyt, occupying the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. The roll of Clubs was called, and the following responded, with the names of permanent members annexed: Anderson (C. H.) Club.—Jas. A. Hoyt, E. P. Earle, J. P. Reed, T. A. Evans and A. B. Towers. Rock Mills.—Jas. A. Todd, John M. Phillips, E. J. Earle.

Neal's Creek.—Sam'l Browne, John Carpenter, R. Q. Anderson.

Bear Creek.—Preston Cowan, S. J. Emerson, Reuben Clinkscales.

Calhoun.—Joseph Cox, J. J. Mattison, J. S. Acker.

Belton.—E. M. Brown, B. D. Dean, M. E. Mitchell.

Bishop's Branch.—R. W. Simpson, F. M. Glenn, Larkin Newton.

Greenwood.—T. H. McCann, T. H. Russell, J. M. Smith.

Storeville.—A. C. Jackson, James Thomson, W. F. Pearson.

Dark Corner.—John M. Simpson, C. S. Beatty, A. G. Cook.

Lebanon.—R. M. Morris, Thos. Harper, R. B. Brock.

Fork.—Wm. King, John M. Grubbs, D. L. Cox.

Flat Rock.—Moses Dean, John C. Haynie, S. C. Hall.

Pendleton.—W. H. D. Gaillard, John B. Sifton, M. L. Sharpe.

The Piercetown Club presented a series of resolutions, objecting to the plan of organization, and withholding their ratification until better informed, which resolutions were presented by Messrs. F. G. Carpenter and W. A. Williams as Messengers. After some discussion the following resolution was offered by Maj. T. H. Russell, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the papers presented by the delegates from the Piercetown Club be referred back to said club for further consideration, and that the delegates now present be invited to participate in the permanent organization.

On motion, each delegation selected one of their number as a committee to nominate permanent officers. The committee retired, and after some consultation, reported the following names, which report was unanimously adopted:

President.—Jas. A. Hoyt.

Vice Presidents.—T. H. Russell and T. A. Evans.

Secretary and Treasurer.—E. P. Earle.

The permanent organization being now completed, the President stated that the regular business before the Central Club embraced the appointment of delegates to the Nominating Convention, the election of members of the State Central Club, and the appointment of canvassers for this District.

On motion, a Committee of five was appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the various matters submitted by the President, and report immediately. The committee, consisting of Messrs. T. H. Russell, J. P. Reed, A. G. Cook, Samuel Browne and J. S. Acker, after a brief consultation, made the following recommendations, which were adopted:

Members of the State Central Club.—Hon. J. P. Reed, T. H. Russell, J. A. Hoyt, W. H. D. Gaillard, J. S. Acker, J. H. Reid, John B. Moore, Dr. John Wilson and B. Frank Sloan.

Delegates to the Nominating Convention.—J. A. Hoyt, J. P. Reed, W. H. D. Gaillard, Col. John Martin, with Messrs. T. A. Evans, R. W. Simpson, John M. Simpson and E. M. Brown as alternates.

Canvassers.—J. P. Reed, R. S. Hill, H. R. Vandiver, W. D. Wilkes and W. S. Pickens.

On motion, the delegation from the Anderson Court House Club was appointed as a committee to draft a Constitution for the government of the Central Club, and report at the next meeting.

It was resolved that the next meeting of this Club be held on Saturday in October.

Rev. W. F. Pearson submitted the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the District Central Club of Anderson respectfully beg leave to suggest the name of Hon. J. P. Reed as a suitable candidate to represent this Congressional District, and that the delegates from this club to the Nominating Convention be held on the 15th inst., are hereby instructed to present his name before the said Convention.

There being no further business, the club then adjourned.

E. P. EARLE, Sec.

"BURNT DISTRICT" ON THE RAMPAGE.

The notorious mulatto Randolph, of Burnt District fame, has let loose the vials of his pent-up wrath, and is down on "rebels" generally. He varies the exercise of those faculties peculiar to himself, by a persistent onslaught upon the Republican Senator from Barnwell, the "irrepressible" LESLIE, whose fiery castigations of the Burnt District hero make the "galled jades" wince. In the Senate proceedings, one day last week, Randolph introduced the following resolutions, which were ordered for consideration the next day, but have not been heard of since their introduction:

Whereas, the former leaders of the late rebellion, by their journals and public speakers are again advising and urging resistance to civil authority, causing thereby civil and domestic discord which may lead to dreadful results, and

Whereas, the civil authority by many is being disregarded, many lawless acts have recently been committed; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to ascertain from His Excellency the Governor, what further legislation is necessary to preserve the public peace and bring the violators of law to justice.

Then comes a resolution to expel the Senator from Barnwell, for three reasons, namely: First, contempt for the President pro tem of the Senate, one J. J. Wright, a negro from Beaufort, who presided over that body during the absence of Boozar, and whom LESLIE refused to recognize as the proper man for that high position, even though temporarily. Second, contempt for the Senate, and thirdly, conduct unbecoming a Senator and a gentleman. This resolution was also postponed, and we think it likely that the "irrepressible" will continue to occupy his seat, unmolested in his privileges, and unawed by the valiant Senator from Orangeburg. One of two institutions in Columbia ought to receive an inmate forthwith, and we are not decided whether the Lunatic Asylum or the Penitentiary has the best right to capture Randolph, and cage him to prevent further mischief.

—Mrs. Irene Hamilton Grenaker, the beloved wife of our friend, R. H. Grenaker, the junior editor of the *Newberry Herald*, died recently, aged 84 years. She left seven children of tender age, bereft of a mother's priceless love.

Hon. J. P. Reed.

At the meeting of the District Central Club on Monday last, a resolution was offered and unanimously adopted, proposing the Hon. J. P. Reed as a suitable person to receive the nomination for Congress at the Nominating Convention to be held in Columbia on Tuesday next. The suggestion is an admirable one, and we desire to endorse this action as a deserved tribute to our fellow-citizen, whose efforts in behalf of the Democracy have produced a splendid effect and have been warmly applauded in this and other Districts. The speeches delivered by Mr. REED, here and elsewhere, are the best evidence that he has fully digested the situation of affairs and is ably prepared to discuss the great issues of the day, while his powers of oratory would exercise an immense influence for the Democracy, and inspire the popular heart with that zeal and enthusiasm which would sweep everything before them. As the nominee of the Democratic party, we are satisfied that Mr. REED would make any needful sacrifice to secure a thorough canvass of this Congressional District, and whenever the people could listen to his eloquent appeals in behalf of our down-trodden country, they would arise in their might to throw off the shackles of despotism, by making every peaceable effort to gain a triumph for SEYMOUR and BLAIR in the coming election. We firmly believe that the general result of the November election in this State would be favorably affected by placing the Hon. J. P. REED as the standard-bearer of the Democracy in this Congressional District, and being impressed with this conviction, we take the liberty of urging the suggestion of the Central Democratic Club as worthy of the most favorable consideration by the delegates to select a candidate.

In this connection, it may be well to present a few thoughts in relation to eligibility, as it is well known that a law of Congress requires its members to subscribe to what is known as the iron-clad oath. As a matter of course, Mr. REED cannot comply with this requirement, and neither do we believe that any Southern man upon whom the choice of the Democracy might fall ought to take that proscription oath. All such requirements are opposed to the genius of republican institutions, and the Democratic party should never recognize, by its own voluntary action, that infamous test of loyalty, so-called. This, however, is an individual opinion. But there are stronger reasons to influence the Nominating Convention against seeking a candidate whose highest claim, perhaps, rested upon his ability to take this oath and in favor of selecting one without regard to it. The next Congress will be composed largely of Democrats, and especially will this be true of the House of Representatives, and if the law instituting the test oath be not repealed, each House is the judge of qualification for its own members. There will be no difficulty, then, in sending a Democrat who is unable to take the iron-clad oath, for we have the example of the present House of Representatives, which admitted Gen. P. B. M. YOUNG, of Georgia, and several others in the same category, by waiving the iron-clad oath and substituting the ordinary constitutional oath.

STATE CENTRAL CLUB.

Under a resolution passed by the recent Democratic State Convention, a State Central Club has been formed, consisting of the Central Executive Committee of the State and delegates from each District Central Club. The first meeting was held in Columbia on Tuesday, September 1st, when the organization was completed by the election of the following officers:

President.—Wade Hampton.

Vice Presidents.—W. D. Porter, S. McGowan, J. D. Pope, J. P. Thomas.

Treasurer.—W. B. Stanley.

Secretary.—J. G. Gibbs.

The following preamble and resolution, in reference to Conventions of the several Congressional Districts for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress, were adopted, and ordered to be published:

Whereas, In the judgment of the State Central Club, it is expedient that the Democratic nominees for Congress should enter upon the campaign at an early day as practicable; therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend that Conventions be held by each Congressional District for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress; that the Convention for the first Congressional District be held at Florence, on the 15th of September; for the second Congressional District, at Charleston, on the 15th of September; for the third and fourth Congressional Districts, at Columbia, on the 15th of September; that delegates be appointed from each Election District, equal in number to its representation in the House of Representatives; in 1868.

Also, the following emphatic denial and refutation of certain statements made by the so-called Governor in his proclamation:

Whereas, A proclamation, signed by Robert K. Scott, Governor, bearing date the 21st, 1868, alleges the existence of "armed organizations" in this State, "which are regularly officered and drilled, and pretend to act by authority," and alleges, also, "that the surreptitious introduction into the State of fire-arms and ammunition, of the most improved description, which, it is reported, are to be used for partisan purposes;" and

Whereas, This proclamation attributes other violations of the public peace to the people of the State in general, and makes no discrimination, such as would have been warranted by the facts of the case; and

Whereas, It is well known that all these disorders proceed from negro organizations, headed by a few white and colored men, who, by their incendiary harangues, are inflaming the minds of the negro population for party purposes; and

Whereas, These facts have, from time to time, been reported to the author of this proclamation; therefore, to avoid any possible misunderstanding of the state of things which has given rise to this proclamation.

Be it, therefore, resolved, by the State Central Democratic Club of South Carolina, 1. That we authoritatively deny that the allegations set forth in this proclamation apply to the Democratic party of this State, and do further declare that in the future, as heretofore, this party proposes to be a party of peace, of law and order, and confidently relies upon the peaceful instrumentality of the ballot to accomplish the political reform which the interests of the State and the country demand.

2. Resolved, That we emphatically deny that improved weapons and ammunition have been surreptitiously introduced, by white persons, into the State for "partisan purposes." The few weapons (of the kind alluded to) that have been introduced have been openly purchased, for the purposes of individual defence against the sudden violence of inflamed and riotous assemblages.

3. Resolved, That although the armed organizations of the freedmen, which exist in many sections of this State, might well justify the arming of the conservative people of the State, yet we would earnestly urge our fellow-citizens to continue to bear and forbear, in order that the peace of society in this State may be preserved.

LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER ITEMS.

We make the following extracts from the Columbia correspondence of the *Charleston Courier*:

The case of the Anderson contestants for seats in the House came up again to-day, and as usual was postponed. In this instance, however, the postponement was made to a day on which, it is quite certain, the Legislature will not be in session. This confirms the view that has uniformly been expressed, that the House is afraid to act in the case, for although many of the members would be delighted to vote to vacate the seats of the incumbents, the majority of them are slow enough to understand that such a measure would inevitably entail on them the just criticisms of the press and the people.

There is no doubt that the introduction of a few Winchester guns into this city for the past two weeks occasioned the great trepidation which the Radicals unquestionably feel when calmly viewing the political situation and remembering their enormities, which have incited the negroes to deeds of violence and of threat. Nor is the Executive of the State exempt from such inferences as may clearly be inferred from the style of his late proclamation. It may as well be denied here, however, in the most emphatic way, that these guns were for other than individual use, and purchased by other than private parties who desired to possess themselves of effective and improved weapons with which, if necessary, to defend their liberties and privileges.

The resignation of E. A. Lewis, a member of the House from Lexington, who came here, elected on the Radical ticket, was sent in and accepted to-day. Mr. Lewis has been suffering for some time past from an intense dyspepsia, and has been unable to perform his duties. He has, however, been very active in the party with which, in an evil hour, he had affiliated, and no longer able to endure his mortification he returned to his constituency last week, made an open confession of faith in the Democratic party, tendered his resignation and came squarely out as a champion for Seymour and Blair. He is the third conspicuous convert since the commencement of the session. Through Goodie Stubbs and Richard Grant, both primary Radicals from Marlboro District, having preceded him, the latter retain their seats, voting with the Democrats, and on their return home will take the stump for the white man's party.

Another illustration of the melancholy results of the revolution, political and social, which has taken place in Carolina since the war, is furnished by James H. Goss, who now occupies a seat in the National House of Representatives, once granted by Calhoun. Goss came here a week ago, fresh from the field of his Congressional victory, and has since devoted himself assiduously and successfully in putting an enemy in his way to steal away from him the support of the Radicals. He is the third conspicuous convert since the commencement of the session. Through Goodie Stubbs and Richard Grant, both primary Radicals from Marlboro District, having preceded him, the latter retain their seats, voting with the Democrats, and on their return home will take the stump for the white man's party.

Ex-Governor Benjamin has written Governor Scott a letter, calling his attention to the disorganized state of affairs amongst the negroes in Edgefield District, who are armed, drill in companies, and threaten danger to the whites. He calls on Scott, as the conservator of the public peace, to use the weight of his influence to arrest the tendency towards anarchy and bloodshed, and concludes: "The African can never tyrannize over the Anglo-Saxon in this country. The white people of the State, with few exceptions, have served in good faith and spirit the parole given by Sherman and Grant, and will abide all constitutional measures and peaceful instrumentalities, but they will not quietly submit to unauthorized armed negro domination." Scott replies that the preservation of the peace and tranquility of the State is the object of his deep solicitude, and that what influence he possesses, and whatever powers are conferred on him by the Constitution and laws, will be exerted to discountenance and suppress illegal organizations and protect every citizen in the peaceful exercise of personal political rights.

In this he hopes to have the concurrence of every law-abiding citizen, and particularly those whose position and talents enable them to exercise a commanding influence and shape public opinion. The annexed paragraphs are compiled from the *Phoenix*:

The bill to close the operations of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, was read and passed a third time, by a vote of 61 yeas to 25 nays. The Democratic members presented a protest against the passage of the bill, for record on the journal, in which the following points were presented: First—that the Act was in direct violation of the faith of the State, as pledged by the Act of 1828, authorizing the issue of the fire loan bond. Second—because the merits of the claimants have been submitted to the law, and should be adjudged by the courts alone. Third—because the Act of 1868 had appropriated the assets of the bank to certain parties, designating preferences, and thus making a valid assignment of these assets. Fourth—that the act is unjust and oppressive, as it augments the State debt \$1,000,000. Fifth—it is inequitable, because it discriminates between the bill-holders.

Senator Leslie, of Barnwell, received a communication, last night, signed by a Committee of a Republican Convention recently held in the Keonity, requesting him to resign his seat, as he no longer represented the constituency who had elected him. Some of the Committee signed with the usual "his mark." If Leslie has not yet made up his mind what to do in the premises, we suggest to him to follow Sumner's advice to Stanton—stick.

It is said that the so-called Chief Justice Justice, has given moral offence by referring to the negroes as "inferior," in his late note of explanation, as "the inferior race." It has created quite a hubbub among the negro camp. Elliott indignantly exclaims, "the idea of my being a person!"

The attention of the Senate on Friday was principally devoted to the consideration of a communication spread before them by the President, to whom it was addressed, recording the fact that the Republican County Convention, of Barnwell, had requested Senator Leslie to resign his seat, as his speeches and actions indicated that he no longer represented the party which had placed him in power. The reading of the paper having been concluded, Mr. Leslie addressed the Senate in his vigorous style, showing that the County Convention referred to, was composed of fifteen men, eleven of whom were negroes, who could neither read nor write, and the rest were white men, whom he had actually saved from disgrace and starvation. Randolph, Senator from the burnt district, made several efforts to launch into one of his fits of blackguardism, but even those of his own color and party cried him down; and he succeeded in saying nothing more in substance than, that he was present at the Convention which nominated Leslie, to which Leslie replied *sotto voce*, but loud enough to be heard in any part of the Senate chamber, "that is, I don't speak the truth."

Coghlan, also, the man who revels in the idea that he is almost as good as a negro—an imputation which all the respectable colored Senators indignantly repel—attempted to throw dirt at Leslie, but was brought to order before he had said twenty words. The papers were finally laid on the table.

In the House, on Friday last, the Railroad Committee reported favorably on the bill to authorize additional aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad, and the bill was read the first time. It authorizes the President and Directors of the road to issue \$1,000,000 worth of bonds for the payment of contracts, under the Act of December 21, 1854; no issue of bonds under that Act having been previously made, and for the payment of these bonds the faith and credit of the State is pledged, and the Comptroller-General directed so to endorse on them. It further pledges the faith and credit of the State for the payment of \$2,000,000 worth of bonds to be paid for the fulfillment of contracts; provided the interest shall not exceed 7 per cent, and further provided that no part of such bonds shall be used unless Congress or private capitalists furnish the money in exchange for or on the security of these bonds. All the property of the road in Georgia, Tennessee and South Carolina, is pledged by mortgage having priority of all future liens for the payment of these loans. The Board of Directors is to be increased to fifteen, of whom the Governor shall be *ex officio* a member. The Governor is authorized to draw \$20,000 in bills receivable from the State, to keep the road in working order.

The bill to appoint a commission to codify the

statute laws of the State was passed with an amendment, appointing D. T. Corbin, James M. Rutland and W. J. Whipper, (negro), as commissioners.

The bill to establish the Counties of Oconee and Pickens, as Judicial Districts, was read the third time and passed.

The Massachusetts Democratic Convention adopted resolutions demanding a return to the limitations and requirements of the Constitution; denouncing Congress for usurpation, and characterizing the Reconstruction Acts as preposterous, contemptible, dangerous, unconstitutional and revolutionary. Hon. John Quincy Adams, who made such a gallant fight last year for Governor, has been re-nominated.

The New York Convention, in re-affirming the National Democratic platform, demands the immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, and amnesty for all past political offences; the elective franchise to be regulated by the people of the States without Federal interference; reduction of the standing army and navy; abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy.

Twenty-five negro members of the Georgia Legislature have been excluded from their seats by a resolution declaring that negroes are ineligible to office, either under the State Constitution, the Civil Rights Bill or the Reconstruction Acts. Only four members of mixed blood remain in the House, and they claim to be white men. It is now proposed, we believe, to inquire into the eligibility of carpet-baggers and scallawags, as the Democrats have a clear majority, and can punish frauds.

John G. Grant, a member of the Legislature from Marlboro District, renounces allegiance to the Radical party and proclaims himself a Democrat.

Mr. James P. Boswell, the recently elected Radical Sheriff of Kershaw District, has declined to serve, and announces his adherence to Democratic principles. Sheriff Sill, the incumbent, consequently continues to hold office.

In the matter of a session of Congress in September, the Republican members seem to have agreed that if they do not meet they are in danger of losing the South, and if they do they are in danger of losing the North. They have, therefore, simply to choose which risk is preferable.

Armstrong, Cator & Co.

These gentlemen appear before our readers semi-annually, and we take pleasure in asking the attention of merchants generally to their card in another column. From a number of acquaintances, whose dealings have been rather extensive with this old and reliable house, we learn that every inducement is offered to purchasers, in the way of elegant, fashionable goods at the lowest prices. We can speak from positive knowledge in saying that orders are always filled with the utmost care and invariably render satisfaction. We bespeak for this house a share of patronage from this section, not only on account of its high character and fair dealing, but in consequence of its members having been staunch friends of Southern soldiers when their kindness relieved suffering and assisted want.

Graesser, Lee, Smith & Co.

We have the pleasure of introducing this reliable firm to our readers, per advertisement in another place, and will take the occasion to say that a personal acquaintance with Col. LEE, one of its members, is a sufficient guarantee that strict business qualities must govern and the sternest integrity sustain their reputation. Persons who contemplate the shipment of cotton or other produce to Charleston will find their interests cared for by entrusting its sale to this house. They do a strictly commission business, are not speculators in any sense of the word, and devote all their time to business. Such men must succeed, and we are glad to note their efforts to secure a trade from this section.

Dental Office Removed.

The undersigned has removed his office to the front room over the Store of M. Lesser, immediately opposite the *Intelligence* Office, where he will be pleased to receive calls from all persons desiring to have Dental work done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

J. W. GURLEY, Dentist.

To the Public.

The undersigned desire to publicly renounce their connection with the Union League, having become satisfied that the principles and objects of the Radical party are inconsistent with the best interests of the country. In revoking their allegiance to this oath-bound organization, they wish it distinctly understood that they are now and will continue to be thorough Democrats, and as such desire the friendship and esteem of all good men.

W. S. GRAY,
JOHN H. HEMBREE.

A Card.

Having been induced to connect myself with what is known as the Union League, I cannot say much good of it, and therefore will not say any harm, and I wish to be excused by all good citizens.

G. W. COBB.

To the Public.

Notice is hereby given that I have respectfully withdrawn from the Union League, because I believe it is the colored man's interest to support the Democratic party.

TILMAN YOUNG, (colored).

New Advertisements.

Final Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the Estate of JOHN B. ARMSTRONG, dec'd., will be used indiscriminately to the next Court.

WHITNER & WHITNER, Att'ys.

JAS. M. CALDWELL & SONS,
COTTON FACTORS,
Accommodation Wharf Charleston S. C.

Advances made on consignments. Refer those who wish information to Col. D. L. McKay, President of the People's National Bank, Charleston, South Carolina.

Excursion Train.

AN EXTRA TRAIN will leave Belton for Wall-halla on TUESDAY morning, September 15, 1868, immediately after the arrival of the down train. Said train will stop at all way stations. Returning, will leave Wall-halla the same evening, immediately after the arrival of up train. Excursion Tickets will be issued good from Monday to Wednesday.

RICHARD S. PORCHER,
President C. D. C. O. C.

Sept 9, 1868

W. C. COURTNEY & CO.,
FACTORS

Commission Merchants,